# THE INSECTS OF THE VICINITY OF KING'S SOUND, N. W. AUSTRALIA.

PART III. THE STERNOXES.

BY WILLIAM MACLEAY, F.L.S., &c.

Family BUPRESTIDÆ.

183. Chrysodema Saundersi, n.sp.

Elongate, greenish-black with metallic reflections, very nitid, sub-depressed. Head coarsely punctate in front, and broadly excavated and aureo-pubescent in the middle. Thorax wider a little than the length, all the angles acute, the lateral border a little sinuate, the disk smooth in the middle, and on the sides broadly and very roughly punctate and depressed, and with the exception of some smooth raised spaces densely covered with a fine golden pubeseence. Elytra a little wider than the thorax and four times the length, punctate, the punctures becoming smaller to the apex, the sides bi-sinuate behind the shoulders, and serrated at the apex, which is acuminate; the colour is more of a dark purple than the rest of the body, and on each elytron are a round spot at the base near the shoulders, another smaller and more oval near the suture and a little behind the first spot, and a third large and oblong on the lateral margin, about the same line or slightly behind the second, and two vittee on the posterior half—one near the suture, pointed behind and not reaching the apex, the others close to the lateral margin commencing near the middle and terminating some distance from the apex, all covered with a dense short golden pubescence. Beneath golden green, densely clothed with a very short golden pubescenee.

Long. 131 lines.

This species seems to resemble C. pistor more than any other.

#### 184. Bubastes cylindricus, n.sp.

Cylindrical, narrow, nitid. Head brassy-black, punctate, a large roundish fovea on the forehead between the eyes. Thorax brassy-black, punctate, wider than the head, very slightly wider than long, cylindrical, bisinuate at the base, with a fovea at the base of the median line, and four smaller foveæ, two near the middle and two at the base. Elytra of a dark violet hue with purplish reflections, elongate, rather narrower than the thorax, and more than four times the length, very gradually narrowed to the apex, bidentate at the apex, rather irregularly striate, very densely punctate, the first few striæ from the suture larger and more coarsely punctate than the others. The under surface is of a brilliant cyaneous colour, with a scanty whitish pubescence about the sides.

Long. 6, lat.  $1\frac{1}{3}$  lines.

I am not quite confident as to this being a *Bubastes*. I have never seen the typical and only previously known species of the genus—*B. sphenoida*, and I cannot venture to examine very minutely the only specimen I possess of the present insect.

## 185. Melobasis lauta, n.sp.

Elongate-oval, sub-depressed, golden red above, coppery red beneath, and of metallic lustre throughout. Head finely and densely punctate, a broad very shallow depression between the eyes. Thorax transverse, punctate—thinly in the middle, densely towards the sides, the base a little wider than the apex. Elytra scarcely wider than the thorax and nearly four times the length, sub-obtusely pointed at the apex, the sides serrate on the apical half, minutely and rather irregularly striate-punctate on the disk, becoming densely and rugosely punctate towards the sides, with a large cyaneous vitta extending from near the base to near the apex, and including the suture, excepting a short portion at the base.

Long. 6, lat. 2 lines.

#### 186. Anthaxia uniformis, n.sp.

Oblong, sub-depressed, brassy-brown, sub-nitid, densely and very minutely punctate all over. Head deeply immersed in the thorax, the front vertical, flat, without impression. Thorax wider than long, the anterior angles a little advanced, the sides rounded, the base of the same width as the apex, and the median line distinctly impressed, with on each side of it at the base a deep elongate impression. Elytra about twice the length of the thorax, but scarcely so wide, parallel-sided and rounded at the apex, a depression near each shoulder, and the puncturation a little rougher towards the base than towards the apex.

Long. 2, lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

## 187. Anthaxia purpurascens, n.sp.

Oblong-oval, sub-depressed, æneous, sub-nitid, with a purplish tint on the elytra, and very minutely and densely punctate. Head covered above by the thorax and broadly impressed on the anterior part. Thorax transverse, more convex and cylindrical-looking than the last species and without either median line or basal impressions. Elytra of the width of the thorax and nearly three times the length, rounded at the apex, and the surface rather irregular with a short oblique thick keel from each shoulder.

Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

## 188. Neocuris viridiaurea, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, brilliant golden-green, very minutely punctate. Head without impression in front. Thorax transverse, little wider than the head, a little wider behind than in front, truncate in front, and lobed behind, and with a sinuate punctiform impression scarcely visible immediately in front of the scutellum. The elytra are of the width of the thorax, and a little more than twice the length, separately rounded at the apex, and not covering the pygidium.

Long. 13, lat. 3 line.

189. STIGMODERA DUBOULAYI, Saund. Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 2812.

190. STIGMODERA DECIPIENS, Westw. Syn. S. tricarinata, Macl., Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 2805.

191. Merimna atrata, Cast. and Gory. Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 2981.

#### 192. Chrysobothris incana, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, depressed, of a bronzy olive colour and subnitid. Head rugosely and vermiculately punctate, thinly clothed with a short grayish pubescence, a shallow fovea in the middle of the vertex, and two larger ones nearer the front. Thorax wider than the head, and twice as wide as long, truncate in front, slightly and unevenly rounded on the sides and deeply bi-sinuate at the base with the apex of the basal lobe truncate; densely punctate, transversely striate and irregularly foveate. Elytra wider than the thorax and more than four times the length, deeply bi-sinuate at the base, rounded at the humeral angles, narrowed and finely serrate towards the apex, very densely and minutely punctate with four coste on each elytron; one near the suture extending from base to apex, throwing out a short branch from near the base to the suture to about the fourth of its length; the second rising in a large fovea at the base, which is also the source of the first costa, and extending over about four-fifths of the length of the elytra, where it joins the third costa, which extends from the humeral angle to a little behind its junction with the second; the fourth rises behind the shoulder and runs nearly parallel to the lateral margin to the apex; there is a golden fovea in the middle of the second costa, and another towards the apex of the third. The abdominal segments are strongly toothed on the sides at the base.

Long. 8, lat.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

193. Chrysobothris viridis, Macl. Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 2986.

#### 194. Cisseis fulgidicollis, n.sp.

Oblong, of a golden-coppery lustre, the elvtra black, or purplishblack. Head strongly but not densely punctate, not very profoundly impressed in the middle. Thorax a little transverse, wider than the head, lightly bisinuate at the apex, more so at the base, the sides very slightly rounded, sub-convex, rather thinly but strongly punctate, and transversely striolate towards the sides. Scutellum bright copper colour, the disk with five or six strong punctures. Elytra of the width of the thorax at the base and four times the length, the base bisinuate, the sides narrowing a little to the apex and finely serrate, uniformly but not densely punctate and sub-rugosely punctate towards the sides, with foveæ filled with whitish pubescence distributed as follows: on each elytron at the base between the scutellum and the shoulder there is a deep transverse fovea, a little behind it is a small round one, a little behind that and near the suture is a larger round one, and behind that again, and still nearer the suture, are two or three small round ones, behind that and near the apex on the suture is a rather large round one, and in addition there are on the posterior half, and near and in a line with the sides, two round fovee. The sides of the thorax and sides of the abdominal segments are covered with a fine dense pubescence.

Long. 51, lat. 2 lines.

195. CISSEIS CRUCIATA, Fab.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 2999.

196. Cisseis suturalis, Hope.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 3019.

## 197. Cisseis nigripennis, n.sp.

Elongate, the head, thorax, and scutellum of a deep red golden lustre, the elytra black, the legs and under surface metallic green. Head finely punctate, deeply impressed in front in the middle. Thorax little wider than long, sub-convex, finely punctate and transversely rugose. Scutellum finely punctate. Elytra punctate,

of the width of the thorax and thrice the length with an oblique obtuse ridge from the shoulders to the middle, and with a large depression on each elytron at the base containing two round foveæ of a silvery pubescence, three others in a line from the inner of these basal foveæ at about equal distances apart and near the suture, and two others on the posterior half and near the sides, the hinder of these two of a transverse shape. The under surface is finely punctate, a faint silvery spot on the side of each abdominal section.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

#### 198. Cisseis apicalis, n.sp.

Oblong, narrow, of a golden copper colour on the head, thorax, scutellum and basal half of the elytra, cyaneous on the apical half, and of a brilliant metallic green beneath, very densely, minutely, and sharply punctate, and transversely rugose on the entire upper surface.

Long. 3, lat. 1 line.

This species seem to be subject to considerable variety in colouring; the cyaneous apical half of the elytra is sometimes interrupted with golden markings, and sometimes a blue spot is traceable in the middle of the basal half, in this resembling C. cruciata, Fab., a species like it also in other respects, but differing in the coarser puncturation, broader form, and more pointed elytra.

199. CISSEIS DIMIDIATA, Macl.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 3003.

## 200. CISSEIS PURPUREOTINCTA, n.sp.

Oblong, sub-depressed. Head brassy, densely punctate, deeply foveate in the middle. Thorax brassy, transverse, slightly lobed in front and behind, finely punctate and transversely rugose. Elytra of the width of the thorax and more than three times the length, finely and rugosely punctate, greenish at the base and apex, with a large purplish patch occupying most of the posterior half. Beneath brilliant metallic green, very lightly punctate.

Long. 3, lat. 1 line.

## 201 Trachys Australis, n.sp.

This is the first of the genus described from Australia. It is very small, of the regular trigonal form of the genus, finely punctate, of a brassy colour, and nitid with four wavy fasciae on the elytra formed by a thin whitish pubescence.

Long.  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

202. Trachys Nigra, n.sp.

Of rather more elongate form than the last, black, nitid, roughly punctate, the punctures large.

Long. 1 line.

## 203. Aphanisticus occidentalis, n.sp.

Elongate, narrow, bluish-black, sub-nitid, densely punctate. Head globular in front, and canaliculate. Thorax as long as wide, convex, and a little rounded on the sides. Elytra rather narrower than the thorax and more than three times the length, rounded and a little narrowed at the apex, punctate, each puncture with a very short whitish seta, the scutellar region more densely punctate and somewhat swollen, an inconspicuous ridge from the shoulder down the middle of each elytron. Beneath cinereo-pubescent.

Long. 2, lat.  $\frac{1}{3}$  line.

## Family TRIXAGIDÆ.

204. Trixagus elongatus, Bonv.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 3034.

I am not by any means certain that the two specimens of *Trixagus* I have received from King's Sound, are identical with Bonvouloir's species.

# Family ELATERIDÆ,

205. AGRYPNUS MASTERSI, Macl.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 3051.

206. LACON PORRIGINOSUS, Cand.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 3091.

207. LACON FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Sub-elongate, sub-depressed, dark brown, sub-opaque, clothed with short setiform scales. Head densely and coarsely punctate. Thorax longer than wide, rather flat, much rounded on the anterior third, then parallel-sided, the posterior angles rectangular and very slightly divaricate, the upper surface densely and almost vermiculately punctate, with a very slight keel along the lateral edge. Elytra about the width and two and a half times the length of the thorax, finely striate, the striæ near the sides punctate, the interstices flat and very densely punctate. Beneath of a uniform chocolate-brown, densely punctate, clothed with minute setiform scales. No tarsal grooves on the prothorax or metathorax.

Long. 8, lat. 2½ lines.

#### 208. Lacon nigrescens, n.sp.

Elongate, flat, brownish-black, sub-nitid, punctate, and nearly glabrous. Head very slightly transversely ridged on the vertex, the antennæ reddish, the basal joint large. Thorax like that of the last species, but flatter and narrower, with the posterior angles acute, and the median line broadly and very shallowly marked on the basal half. Elytra more than twice the length of the thorax and about as wide at the base, gradually narrowed to the apex, and striate-punctate, with the interstices very minutely punctate. No tarsal groove on the prothorax.

Long. 7, lat. 2 lines.

## 209. LACON RUBESCENS, n.sp.

Elongate, brown tinged with piceous red, sub-nitid, clothed with very short pale coloured scales. Head slightly hollowed in the middle, punctate. Thorax not longer than wide, punctate, the sides serrate, much rounded in the middle, narrowed towards the base, with the posterior angles rectangular, prominent,

a little recurved and rounded, the disk convex, the gibbosity divided on the posterior half by the median line. Scutellum smooth, nitid, largely excavated at the apex. Elytra rather narrower than the thorax and more than twice the length, striate-punctate, the punctures square, the interstices very minutely punctate. No tarsal groove on the prothorax.

Long. 5, lat. 11 lines.

#### 210. LACON INCULTUS, n.sp.

Oblong, sub-depressed, brownish-black, sub-opaque, punctate and rather thickly clothed with very short setiform yellowish scales. Head vertical in front, without depression. Thorax wider than long, the anterior angles acutely prominent, the sides rounded on the anterior third, thence straight to the posterior angles which are acute, the disk is rather finely punctate, and lightly canaliculate in the middle, with a slight transverse elevation behind the middle. Scutellum almost round, punctate. Elytra of the width of the thorax and about twice the length, punctate-striate, the punctures deeply impressed and of oblong form, the interstices minutely punctate and transversely rugose, the sides with a sinuation behind the shoulder and a broad smooth margin along the whole length. The legs are reddish, the tarsal groove on the prothorax is deeply marked.

Long. 4, lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

## 211. Lacon Rufopiceus, n.sp.

Sub-clongate, reddish-piceous, nitid, clothed with minute cinereous scales. Head densely punctate, a little emarginate in front, with the anterior angles a little recurved. Thorax slightly longer than wide, of normal form, but with the sides much scrated and the posterior angles dilated laterally and pointing obliquely backwards, the disk is sub-convex, rather coarsely punctate in front, more minutely and densely behind, with a small depressed smooth space at each posterior angle. Scutellum rounded behind, nitid and very sparingly punctate. Elytra of the width of the thorax and nearly three times the length, striate-punctate, the punctures

oblong, but much smaller than in the last species; the interstices flat and almost smooth, becoming rougher near the sides. An open depression but no distinct tarsal groove on the prothorax.

Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

#### 212. LACON ATRICOLOR, n.sp.

This species resembles the last in many respects, but differs in being larger and of a black colour. The thorax is less serrate on the sides, the posterior angles less acute and pointed backwards, with the smooth space at the posterior angles more depressed and redder, and the median line more impressed in the middle. The scutellum is more densely punctate.

Long. 6, lat. 2 lines.

#### 213. LACON LINEATELLUS, n.sp.

Oblong, depressed, black, sub-opaque, densely and minutely punctate, with irregular spots and patches of whitish scales. Head transverse, slightly depressed in the middle, the anterior angles rounded and recurved, the apex emarginate. Thorax as wide as long, the anterior angles a little advanced but not acute, the sides roundly widened from the angles for a third of the length, then straight to the base, the posterior angles very minutely pointed backwards, the base truncate, the disk sub-convex, with three large shallow depressions at the base, and some whitish scaly patches on the sides. Elytra scarcely the width of the thorax and more than twice the length, parallel-sided to near the apex, densely and minutely striate-punctate, interstices minutely punctate, the whole interspersed with clusters of whitish scales. Under surface and legs brown, punctate, and rather densely covered with cinereous scales, the tarsi and antennæ reddish, the tarsal grooves on the prothorax distinctly defined.

Long. 5, lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

## 214. LACON SUBTILIS, n.sp.

Elongate, black, sub-nitid, very minutely punctate. Head slightly transverse, scarcely emarginate in front, and shallowly bifoveate on the forehead. Thorax a little longer than wide, slightly

convex, the sides slightly notched above the posterior angles, which are slightly pointed backwards and not acute. Elytra as wide as the thorax, and about three times the length, very minutely striate, the interstices flat, and clothed each with two lines of very minute cinereous scales. Beneath dark brown, finely punctate and minutely scaly, the legs reddish. No tarsal groove on the prothorax.

Long.  $4\frac{2}{3}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

#### 215. LACON RUBICUNDULUS, n.sp.

Elongate, flat, rusty-brown, opaque, minutely and densely punctate. Head impressed on the vertex and at the apex. Thorax slightly longer than wide, the anterior angles acute, the posterior a little dilated and rectangular. Elytra about the width of the thorax and more than twice the length, striate-punctate, the interstices slightly convex, each with two or more rows of very minute cincreous scales. No tarsal grooves on the prothorax.

Long. 5, lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

# 216. LACON FOVEICOLLIS, n.sp.

Elongate, black, nitid, finely punctate. Head with three foveæ placed transversely on the forehead, the middle one deepest. Thorax a little longer than the width, of normal form, the posterior angles very minutely pointed backwards, the base truncate, the disk not densely punctate, the median line a little impressed in the middle, with a shallow round fovca on each side between the median line and the lateral margin at a little distance from the base, and one or two punctiform impressions on each posterior angle. Elytra about the width of the thorax and over twice the length, striate-punctate, the interstices nearly flat, very minutely punctate, and rather densely covered with very short cinereous pubescence or scales. Beneath brownish, very finely punctate and minutely scaly. Without tarsal grooves on the prothorax.

Long. 5, lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

#### 217. LACON MACULOSUS, n.sp.

Sub-elongate, brownish-black, sub-opaque, variegated with patches of reddish-yellow scales. Head densely punctate, longitudinally impressed in the middle. Thorax slightly wider than long, of normal form, very minutely notched and dilated at the posterior angles, the sides minutely serrated, the disk not densely punctate, transversely sub-convex behind the middle, and marked with several spots of reddish scales, the three or four largest towards the anterior angles. Elytra of the width of the thorax and twice the length, striate-punctate—the strike fine, the punctures rather large, the interstices narrow, flat, and minutely punctate, some irregularly reddish patches near the sides and apex, and two very fine wavy indistinct fascize of the same on the disk. Antennæ and tarsi reddish, a long narrow tarsal groove on the prothorax.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

#### 218. LACON COMMUNIS, n.sp.

Sub-elongate, sub-depressed, black, sub-nitid, finely punctate and minutely cinereo-pubescent or scaly. Head punctate and scarcely perceptibly impressed in the middle. Thorax slightly longer than wide, of normal form, transversely ridged behind the middle, the median line distinctly impressed on the posterior half, and the posterior angles minutely obliquely truncate. Elytra about the width, and twice the length of the thorax, punctate striate, the punctures small but distinct, and of square form, the interstices minutely punctate. Undersurface brown, finely punctate, minutely cinereo-squamose, legs reddish, the tarsal groove on the prothorax extending to the side.

Long. 3, lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

## 219. LACON ALBOGUTTATUS, n.sp.

Black, sub-nitid, densely and minutely punctate, variegated with spots of whitish scales. Head canaliculate in front, with a transverse depression in the middle. Thorax a little longer than

wide, of normal form, the sides crenulate, the posterior angles slightly dilated and rectangular, the disk sub-convex in the middle, and transversely ridged with numerous spots of whitish scales, largest on the apex and sides. Elytra of the width of the thorax and twice the length, finely striate-punctate, the interstices very narrow and slightly raised, with whitish spots most numerous towards the apex. Beneath brownish, punctate, minutely squamose. Legs reddish, the tarsal groove on the prothorax well marked.

Long. 3, lat. 1 line. Near L. guttatus, Cand.

#### 220. LACON PARVULUS, n.sp.

Oblong, dark brown, opaque, very minutely and densely punctate and rather densely covered with minute cinereous scales. Head emarginate in front, the angles a little recurved. Thorax about as wide as long, of normal form, the base truncate, the posterior angles acutely rectangular, the disk very slightly convex, the median line not impressed. Elytra of the width and twice the length of the thorax, very minutely striate-punctate, with the interstices narrow, flat, and densely and minutely punctate. The tarsal groove on the prothorax deeply marked.

Long.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

## 221. LACON FASCIOLATUS, n.sp.

Very like the last species, but differing in being less minutely punctate and striate on the elytra and in having the interstices flatter and apparently wider; the chief distinction, however, is in the variegated patches of reddish and cinereous scales on the thorax and elytra, those on the latter being densest towards the apex, and putting on an appearance of faint irregular fasciæ about the middle. The tarsal groove on the prothorax rather lightly marked,

Long. 3, lat. 3 line.

#### 222. ALAUS FUNEBRIS, Cand.

Mast. Cat. Col. Sp. 3103.

The two specimens I possess of this insect are of smaller dimensions than given in M. Candèze's description, they have also two round black spots in the centre of the thorax, which are not mentioned by M. Candèze, in other respects they so exactly agree with the original description, that I think I am justified in regarding them as the same species.

#### 223. Tetralobus quadrifoveatus, n.sp.

Dark brown, sub-nitid. Head punctate, deeply longitudinally impressed between the eyes. Thorax longer than wide, moderately convex, nearly truncate in front, rounded on the sides, narrowed behind, the posterior angles large, robust, and much pointed outwards and strongly keeled, the disk punctate, the median line lightly marked, except in the middle, where it is deep, and at the base where it is elevated into a keel terminating in a tubercle, and on each side of the median line there are two deep roundish foveæ, one near the middle, the other near the base. The elytra are of the width of the widest part of the thorax, and more than three times the length, parallel-sided, rounded at the apex and minutely mucronate, striate—the striæ faintly punctate, except towards the sides, the interstices broad, scarcely convex, and very minutely punctate. The prosternum is very coarsely punctate, the metasternum is pilose, the legs are reddish, as are the antennæ, which are largely pectinate from the fourth joint.

Long, 15, lat. 4 lines.

## 224. Monocrepidius primus, n.sp.

Brownish-black, sub-nitid, very minutely and densely punctate, and clothed with a very short light brown pubescence. Head transverse, a little rounded and strongly keeled at the apex, the antennæ reddish, finely pubescent, attenuated at the apex and not so long as the thorax, the second joint half the length of the

third, and that about half the length of the fourth. Thorax longer than wide, moderately convex, declivous behind, wider at the base than the apex, the posterior angles long, strong, acute, and pointed backwards, with a long carina in the middle and a short one at the inner margin; the disk is very minutely and densely punctate, the median line is only traceable slightly at one or two places. Scutellum rounded behind, sub-convex. Elytra narrower than the thorax, more than twice the length, narrowing a little to and rounded at the apex, striate-punctate, the interstices flat and extremely minutely punctate. Legs reddish.

Long. 7, lat. 2 lines.

#### 225. Monocrepidius secundus, n.sp.

This species only differs from *M. primus* in being rather more elongate, the head more square, the second and third joints of the antennæ equally short, and conjointly shorter than the fourth, the thorax narrower, the scutellum a little pointed at the apex, the elytra scarcely narrower than the thorax.

Long. 71, lat. 2 lines,

## 226. Monocrepidius tertius, n.sp.

Elongate, brown, sub-opaque, cinereo-pubescent. Head transverse, broadly rounded in front, a little longitudinally impressed in the middle, the antennæ extending considerably beyond the thorax, the third joint larger than the second, the two together little more than half the length of the fourth. Thorax elongate, gradually widening from apex to base; the posterior angles long, acute, pointed backwards, and bicarinate—one of moderate length in the middle, the other short and on the inner side; the basal lobe emarginate, with a small tooth and fovea on each side of it; the disk is sub-convex, minutely punctate, and without median line. Scutellum ovate, sub-convex. Elytra narrower than the base of the thorax and about twice the length, gradually narrowed to and sub-acuminate at the apex, finely striate-punctate, the

interstices flat and almost invisibly micropunctate. Legs yellowish-red, the lamella on the fourth joint of the tarsi small. Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{4}{5}$  lines.

## 227. Monocrepidius quartus, n.sp.

Reddish-brown, sub-nitid, clothed with a very short silky pubescence. Head finely punctate, rounded in front; lightly impressed in the middle of the forehead. Antennæ not reaching the base of the thorax, the second joint about half the length of the third, and both together about the length of the fourth, which is the largest of all. Thorax a little longer than wide, sub-convex, very slightly widened towards the base, the posterior angles strong, acute, bicarinate and pointing straight backwards, the base as in M. tertius and reddish, the disk minutely and densely punctate, the median line lightly marked behind the middle. Elytra narrower than the thorax and twice the length, tapering towards the apex which is rounded, striate-punctate—the punctures very distinct, the interstices almost flat and extremely minutely punctate. Beneath reddish, very finely punctate, the legs yellowish.

Long. 5, lat.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lines.

## 228. Monocrepidius quintus, n.sp.

In colour and general appearance very like the last species, but it is of more elongate form, the second and third joints of the antennæ are very short and of equal size. The elytra are very attenuated at the apex, and are much more finely striate-punctate. The under surface and legs are reddish-yellow and finely shagreened.

Long.  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , lat. 1 line.

# 229. Monocrepidius sextus, n.sp.

Black, sub-opaque, covered with a short pale pubescence. Head minutely punctate, very slightly impressed in the middle, the third joint of the antennæ small but larger than the second, together about the length of the fourth, which is larger than the fifth. Thorax considerably longer than wide, sub-convex, gradually widening to the apex of the posterior angles, which are long,

acute, and bicarinate; disk finely punctate, and without scarcely a trace of median line. Scutellum oval. Elytra slightly narrower than the thorax, twice the length and narrowed towards the apex, which is rounded, finely striate-punctate—the punctures small but distinct, the interstices quite flat and extremely minutely punctate. Under surface and legs brownish, minutely punctate, with a short sericeous pubescence, a deep groove on the side of the prothorax covered by the lateral margin of the pronotum.

Long.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

#### 230. Monocrepidius septimus, n.sp.

Black, sub-nitid, thinly pubescent. Head very minutely punctate, scarcely impressed in front, antennæ reddish-yellow, the second and third joints very short and nearly equal, the apical joint elongate-oval. Thorax much longer than wide, scarcely wider than the head at the apex, and slightly widening to the apex of the posterior angles, which are acute, pointed backwards, and bicarinate; the puncturation is dense and very minute. Elytra about the width of the thorax at the base and more than twice the length, a little narrowed and rounded at the apex, striate-punctate – the punctures small but distinct, the interstices flat and very minutely punctate. Beneath brownish-red, minutely punctate, with a short silky pubescence; legs yellow, rather slender; the lamella of the fourth joint of the tarsi small.

Long. 4, lat. ‡ lines.

# 231. Monocrepidius octavus, n.sp.

Elongate, reddish-brown, sub-nitid, rather densely clothed with a very short silky pubescence. Head very minutely punctate, slightly impressed in the middle, the eyes large and prominent, the antennæ yellowish-brown, the second and third joints very short, the following ones very serrate, the apical elongate and slender. Thorax much longer than wide, sub-convex, a little wider at the base than at the apex, the posterior angles acute and pointed backwards, bicarinate and not long, the retuse portion of

the base of a reddish colour, the median line lightly marked near the base, the whole very minutely punctate. Scutellum ovate, sub-convex, reddish. Elytra about the width of the thorax and twice the length, rounded at the apex, and slightly narrowed, finely striate-punctate, the interstices very minutely punctate. Beneath of a paler reddish-brown than above.

Long.  $4\frac{1}{4}$ , lat.  $\frac{4}{5}$  line.

#### 232 Monocrepidius nonus, n.sp.

Elongate, narrow, black, sub-nitid, very sparingly and minutely punctate, transverse, sub-depressed in the middle. Antennæ reddish, the third joint a little longer than the second, and the fourth longer than the fifth. Thorax longer than wide, and wider at the base than at the apex, the posterior angles long, acute and bicarinate, the outer carina long and curved a little outwards on its anterior portion, the whole very minutely punctate. Elytra narrower than the thorax and more than twice the length, much narrowed to the apex, which is minutely emarginate through the elytra being separately attenuated and rounded, finely striate-punctate, the interstices rather flat, and almost imperceptibly punctate. Beneath reddish-brown with a short silky pubescence, legs paler.

Long. 5, lat. 1 line.

## 233. Monocrepidius decimus, n.sp.

Oblong, brown, thorax red, sub-opaque, covered with a very short dense silky pubescence. Thorax a little longer than wide, almost parallel-sided, the posterior angles acute, projecting backwards, and slightly bicarinate, no trace of median line. Elytra rather narrower than the thorax and over twice the length, nearly parallel-sided, the apex conjointly rounded, finely but distinctly punctate-striate, the interstices sub-convex and very minutely punctate. Legs reddish-yellow.

Long  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

#### 234. Elater longiusculus, n.sp.

Elongate, sub-depressed, brown, opaque, densely punctate and closely clothed with a very short scale-like pale pubescence. Head without impression, slightly and broadly rounded in front. Thorax longer than wide, canaliculate, a little emarginate at the apex, widening a little from that to the posterior angles, which are rather long, acute, pointed backwards and somewhat recurved, with one long carina, slightly curved outwards anteriorly. Scutellum square, slightly rounded at the base. Elytra of the width of the base of the thorax at the base, and a little over twice the length, gradually narrowed from thence to the apex which is conjointly rounded, striate-punctate, the interstices nearly flat and densely punctate. Legs and antennæ yellowish, the latter short, slight, the third joint as long as the fourth.

Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  lines.

#### 235. Elater cinnamomeus, n.sp.

This species resembles the last in every respect, except in size and colour, the latter being of a uniform opaque cinereous, and in having the interstices between the strike of the elytra, convex.

Long.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , lat.  $\frac{3}{4}$  line.

## 236. Elater inconspicuus, n.sp.

Differs from the last two species only in being entirely of an opaque brown above, with very minute setæ and scales, and in having the elytra less acuminate towards the apex.

Long. 4, lat. 1 line.

## 237. Cryptohypnus dimidiatus, n.sp.

Very like *C. variegatus*, brown, sub-opaque, densely clothed with minute yellowish, whitish, and silvery scales. Thorax a little longer than wide, convex, rounded on the sides, the posterior angles very acute, two deep impressions on the base on each side of the basal lobe. Elytra of the width of the thorax, less than twice

the length, striate-punctate, of a reddish-yellow colour, with a brown fascia behind the middle, and two spots of the same colour near the apex.

Long. 2, lat. 1 line.

## 238. CRYPTOHYPNUS SEMIFASCIATUS, n.sp.

Very like the last, but of a dark brown colour, the basal impressions on the thorax large, long and oblique, the elytra with the base, a broad median fascia not meeting at the suture, another similar fascia towards the apex, and a spot of the same near the apex common to both elytra of a dull golden yellow.

Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

## 239. CARDIOPHORUS FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Black, sub-nitid, thorax red. Head convex, minutely punctate. Thorax sub-convex, punctate, larger than wide. Elytra scarcely the width of the thorax at the base, and twice the length, gradually narrowed to the apex, almost nitid, striate-punctate, with a small yellow fascia in the middle, not reaching the side or suture.

Long. 2, lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

# 240. Cardiophiorus fasciolatus, n.sp.

Very similar to the last species but entirely black, and a little less nitid, the fascia on the elytra smaller and of a paler yellow.

Long. 2, lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

## 241. Cardiophorus quadrimaculatus, n.sp.

Of broader form than *C. Froygatti*, entirely black, sub-nitid, the thorax more convex, and the elytra less attenuated at the apex and not twice the length of the thorax. Each elytron has a large roundish orange spot near the base, and another more oblong near the apex.

Long.  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , lat.  $\frac{1}{2}$  line.

There are eight other minute—species of Elateridæ in the collection, which I am unable to place exactly in the absence of duplicate specimens for examination.